dinated to it. And last, but not less, they have found that whilst they, together with the other agriculturists of the country, constitute a majority of the population, and create the major part of the wealth of the land, that they own only about 20 per cent of that wealth, and yet pay 80 per cent of that wealth, and yet pay 80 per cent of the taxes. But they do not claim an 80 per cent, control of the government: they only claim "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

HERE "are the 80,000." but not all of them; standing like a stone wall, with the roll of their grievances in one hand and the unsheathed sword in the other, uplifted in defence of the people's liberties; standing with one foot upon sectionalism and the other upon race prejudice, upholding the banner of a united country as it flaps its folds in the breezes of heaven, inscribed upon with the grand motto of their order—"Equal rights to ali, and special privileges to none."

Who will reproach them for standing here?

A. B.

CRUSHED TO ATOMS.

It was the ill tortune of the Idler one day

last week to witness a scene which he will never forget. The day was clear, bright.

and beautiful, and the sixteen windows of

A POET'S VIEWS OF POETRY. James Whitcomb Biley Thinks That th Best Poet of All is Yet to Come.

[Kansas City Journal.]

Poetry to aftract and touch the heart must be clothed in popular form. It must ap-peal to all who have not the genius of ap-

universal response and American poets have had their busts placed in Westminster Abbey beside the father of English and the myrad-minded bard. But I believe the best is to come."

The Ballad of R. K.'s Relatives.

with his wildly weird and wondrous tales of man

And while we shouted welcome loud and read each book he wrote. We were told about his father in a Literary

most gladly read.
There came to us another Note, and this is what
it said:
"Young Rudyard Kipling's married sister, one
Mrs. Brown by name.
Has produced a took of stories and will shortly
print the same."

ones by Kip.)
Till from another note we got the sub-appended

A younger brother of R. K. for the press has

Poetry," said James Whitcomb Rile

here? Soudan, Va., March 7, 1892.

## GENERAL C. W. FIELD

LATE KEEPER AT WASHINGTON OF CONFEDERATE WAR RECORDS

arvies of the United States, Confederate States, and Egypt Since the War.

(Written for the Dispatch.)
the sudden passing from us
her of our old generals—the men w nake history—a few words concerning specially to those who followed him gh those days whose "ashes of" " sindle yet for a breath of memory. neral Charles W. Field, a Virginian through descent, his father having moved to Kentucky, was born in Woodford county of the latter State, and received his appointment to a cadetship at West Point when Mr. Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War, and through his influence. He graduated with distinction, and was assigned to the celebrated Second Dragoons, of which General Lee was lieutenant-colonel and Albert Sidney Johnston colonel. He was soon made a first lieutenant and ordered into frontier service, but owing to his reputation as a cavairy officer was recalled to Carlisle Barracks, then in command of Colonel Charles May, of Merican notoriety, and was soon after sent to West Point as a professor of cavalry tactics, where he remained till the beginning of the war between the States. As a southerner by birth and family connections, the had married Miss Monimia Mason, daughter of the eminent lawyer, Mr. W. Rey Mason, Sr., of King George county, Va., he at once fell under suspicion of disloyalty, but was ordered to report in Washington with his company of cavairy. He was at that time a captain. His family preceded him there, for he had quietly determined to offer his sword to the Confederacy,

His arsignation.

He was advised by a friend whom he consulted to "cross the border" at once and send in his resignation through another hand, which he did, transporting his family and effects by means of an oyster-boat to Ceder Grove, a landing on the lower Potomac on the estate of that name owned by Dr. Richard Stewart. From here they reached "Cleveland," the estate of his wife's father, in safety, and soon after he was commissioned colonel of cavalry by Governor Letcher and requested to organize and drift the Virginia cavalry force. He held this office, for which his training had so well fitted him, for two or three months, and was then given command of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry, with which he did good service at the first battle of Bull Run.

BIS OWN COMPANI. HIS OWN COMPANY.

HIS OWN COMPANT.

Here he captured intact his own company of the White-Horse Cavalry, which had followed him from West Point to Washington. In January, 1862, he was promoted to brigadier, and put in command at Fredericksburg of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, Pegram's and Fleet's batteries, and an infantry brigade, with which he held the position till ordered to retire before the advance of McDowell with 60,000 men. Fredericksburg being considered at that time untenable. General Field succeeded, however, in holding McDowell's forces in check for two months (no doubt owing to the false rumor in the northern army as to the number of the southern troops in his command) and prevented him from joining McClellan, who was marching up the Peninsula. General Field's command fired the first gun and took the first prisoners in the seven-days' field's command free that the seven-days' took the first prisoners in the seven-days' fights about Richmond. From that time his brigade was in almost every important battle in Eastern Virginia. He was badly wounded at the second battle of Bull Run, it was supposed mortally. PROMOTED.

As soon as he had recovered he was promoted to major-general and sent to East Tennessee to supersede Hood, then in command. He took part in several battles between Bull's Gap and Knoxvilie during the terrible winter of 1863-54-a second Valley Forge of suffering to our poor Confederates. He was ordered back to Virginia to take part in the battle of the Wilderness, in which General Lee gave him the credit of having saved the day on the morning of the 6th of Msy. From that time till the surrender he was actively engaged. He surrendered at Appomattox the largest organized body of troops of any other general, his men having determined to stand by him to the last. WITH THE KHEDIVE.

After the war he went into a commission business in Baltimore, but soon after this, through the influence of General Sherman, an old army friend, then acting as agent for the Khedive in this country, he obtained a position as organizer in the army of the Ismail Pasha, with the rank of colonel. He remained in Egypt for three years, and some time after his return to this country was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives against the Federal General Shields, who sought the office. Later he was appointed inspector of the river and harbor defences, and during Cleveland'sd Aministration was made by him curator of Government property at Hot Springs, Ark.

HIS LART OFFICE. After the war he went into a commission HIS LAST OFFICE.

HE LAST OFFICE.

He was quite recently appointed Keeper of the War Records Office, from which he has so suddenly been removed by death. A man of unusual height and noble personal appearance, warm-hearted and sympathetic, brave and generous, of the highest and most chivalrous spirit, he was modest and singularly averse to all personal display. It was said by one who followed him closely through his campaigns that he literally "knew no fear"; and he showed a cheerful endurance of all the hardships of camp life, generally preferring to share in the privations of his soldiers.

He was last in Richmond at the unveiling of the statue of General Lee—one of the few surriving generals who rode in that procession of veterans, true and tried, whose appearance among us rolled backward the tidal wave of the southern enthusiasm and love to its full height for all those gallant spirits who were in an "unforgotten day" the colors of the Lost Cause.

E. B. M.

Abolish the Sugar Duty.

[New York Commercial Bulletin.]

Here is a reason and a grand opportunity for Congress to do something swift, effective, and of great value to the people. The Sugar Trust has accomplished by purchase what it failed to bring about by intense competition in 1896 and 1891. The negotiations for the control of all the refineries which competed with the trust last year have all been completed, and now the Sugar Trust has complete control, either by absolute ownership or working arrangements, of all the sugar houses in the country. Its mpopoly is absolute. As soon as this control was assured the prices of refined sugars were advanced % of a cent per pound, directly in the face of a fall in the price of raw sugars of ¼ of a cent per pound. The difference between raw and refined has been advanced from % of a cent to 1½ cents per pound. Were it not fot the duty of ½ a cent per pound the trust would not have been able to make this large advance in the price of refined sugars.

The people consume about 65 pounds of

ments, of all the sugar houses in the country. Its monopoly is absolute. As soon as this control was assured the prices of refined sugars were advanced % of a cent per pound, the face of a fall in the price of raw sugars of ¼ of a cent per pound. The difference between raw and refined has been advanced from % of a cent to 1½ cents per pound. Were it not fo the duty of ½ a cent per pound at the trust would not have been able to make this large advance in the price of refined sugars.

The people consume about 65 pounds of sugar for every inhabitant. The duty therefore enables the trust to tax every family about \$1.63 per year on its consumption of sugar. The cost of refining varies from ½ to % of a cent per pound, according to the canacity and situation of the refinery. At the higher figure the trust makes a profit of % of a cent per pound, according to the canacity and situation of the refinery. At the higher figure the trust makes a profit of % of a cent per pound, according to the canacity and situation of the refinery. At the higher figure the trust makes a profit of % of a cent per pound, or 2.03 per barrel. This means a yearly profit of \$25.00,000 on the basis of the consumption of 1891.

The laws permit this extortion because there is a duty on refined sugar. If grade sugar was to be made free, there was no justification whatever in a tariff on refined sugar and some of the best-known and most influential refiners, including one or more officers of the trust, declared emphatically that they could produce refined sugar retuned? Mr. Spreckies and other refiners who were then opposing the trust, and who had the ear of authorities at Washington, went before committees of the House and Sanate and begred that duties on refined sugar should be retained. They urged that they had aiready invested many milions to refining works which were intended to restrain the Bugar Trust from taking and plundering the people at its pleasure.

It have been the council produce refined sugar should be retained. They urged that they

not in any way favor monopolies. Let him be given a chance to prove this. With a presidential election drawing near no prominent man of either party will care to stand up as the defender of a monopoly which takes \$25,000,000 a year from the people of this country for the benefit of a handful of sugar refiners.

A NOTABLE ASSEMBLAGE.

The Approaching Convention of Ruling Elders of the Virginia Synod.

Elders of the Virginia Syned.

The Convention of Ruling Elders of the Synod of Virginia, which will assemble in the Second Presbyterian church, this city. Wednesday the 27th of this mouth, will be a most notable gathering. The Synod of Virginia embraces 400 churches and 1,300 elders, and the body is the largest synod in the South. A wide range of topics of interest to the Church and bearing upon the relations of the elders to the various departments of church work will be discussed. The first session of the convention will be held at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and will be called to order by Judge Wellford, chairman of the General Convention.

After the election of a moderator and clerks, the body will hear a welcome address from Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., and a response from one of the visiting brethren.

At night the Presbyterian Union of Richmond will give a reception to the convention in Armory Hall, where a large social cathering of the Presbyterians of Richmond and the Synod of Virginia is expected.

mond and the Synod of Virginia is expected.

SIGNERS OF THE PETITION.

Among those who signed the call for the convention are: William W. Henry, Becond church (chairman); B. C. Wherry, Grase-Street church (secretary); B. K. Wellford, Jr., First church; M. M. Gilliam, Second church; J. W. Sinton, Third church: James Gordon, Grace-Street church; E. H. Gilliam, Church of the Covenant; Gervas Storrs, Old-Market church; Lewis H. Stern, Westminster church, Richmond; Henry Fitzgerald, Manchester church: George Wade, Jr., Fairfield Church, Henrico; T. C. Morton, Segond church, Richmond; James Gordon, Grace-Street church, Richmond; J. R. Munce, Old-Market church, Richmond; G. P. Haw, Samuel Davis's church, Hanover; J. L. Marye, Fredericksburg church; P. S. Seabury, Tabb church, Petersburg; J. P. Fitzgerald, Farmville church; S. D. Morton, Roanoke church, Charlotte; J. Hoge Tyler, New Dublin church, Pulaski; P. P. Barbour, Gordonsville church; G. G. Grattan, Harrisonburg church; John Murray, First church, Staunton; David Humphreys, Second church, Norfolk; H. D. Peck, First church, Staunton; David Humphreys, Second church, Norfolk; J. W. Rison, Columbia church, Norfolk; J. W. Rison, Columbia church, Fluvanna; W. H. Moorman, Augusta church; W. S. Summers, First church, Charleston, W. Va.; W. H. Holmsn, Bremo Bluff church, Fluvanna; B. M. Ellis, Tinkling Suring church, Augusta; Samuel Brown, Hebron church, Augusta; Samuel Brown, Hebron church, Augusta; T. M. Smiley, New Providence church, Rockbridge; T. S. Preston, Second church, Lynchburg; William Withrow, Waynesboro' church; C. S. Venable, Charlottesville church; W. J. Armstrong, Elkins Church, West Virginia; J. V. A. Shields, Central church, Wast Virginia; J. V. A. Shields, Central church, Wast Virginia; J. V. A. Shields, Central church, Haltimore; F.

Beverly church, West Virginia; J. V. A. Shields, Central church, Washington eity; W. H. Mann, Nottoway church: J. J. Davis, Clarksburg Central church, West Virginia; I. D. Jones, Franklin-Street church, Baltimore; Henry C. Kirk, Franklin-Street church, Haltimore; F. B. Hutton, Abingdon church; W. B. Ingham, Abingdon church; C. A. Ballou, Danville church; E. M. Williamson, Danville church; J. T. Watson, Danville church; J. T. Watson, Danville church; Henry E. Blair, Salem church, F. C. Burdette, Salem church, S. A. Houston, Union church, Monroe, W. Va.; Mathew Walkup, Mt. Pleasant church, W. Va.; G. M. Hanson, Graham church, Tazewell, W. Va.; J. F. Hartman, Woodville church, Ritchie, W. Va.; R. R. Marhall, Glenville church, W. Va.; J. L. Treadway, Chatham church, Pittsylvania, Va.; J. E. Bell, Lewisburg church, W. Va.; Robert Glass, First church, Roanoke; S. P. Christian, Second church, Roanoke; M. W. Wallace, Tabor church, Albemarle county; H. C. Krebs, Kent-Street church, Winchester.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS

One of Richmond's Oldest Citizens-Buried in Charlotte. Mr. Daniel Reardon, one of Richmond's oldest and most respected citizens, dier yesterday at 1 P. M. at his residence, No. 525 north Fifteenth street, after an illness of about three weeks. The deceased was 71 years of age and had lived in this city over forty years. He was during a portion of that time engaged in a mercantile business and was for a long while employed by the firm of Brown & Davis. During the war he was attached to one of the Confederate heavy batteries. Mr. Reardon married Miss Ellen Sheehan, in Lawrence, Mass., forty-one years ago, and he leaves three daughters and two sons—Sister Mary Bernard, a religence in Mobile, Ala.; Mrs. Daniel Hallaban, Mrs. Thomas A. Reddin, and Messrs, D. J. and Joseph F. Reardon. The funeral will take place from the Cathedr I at 10 o clock to morrow morning. Mr. P. O. Reardon, of Boston, a brother of the deceased, who, with his daughter had been at the sick bed of Mr. Reardon, returned home Friday, just one day before the death occurred.

FUNERAL OF MR. HENRY V. SPENCER.

The funeral of Mr. Henry Venable Spencer, who died at his residence, No. 316 south Fourth street, Thursday, took place Friday afternoon at "Spring Hill." his father's residence, in Chariotte county. The decessed, who was well known in this city, was 35 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child. He was at one time connected with the Old Dominion Building and Loan Association, and was more recently treasurer of the Commonwealth Building and Loan Aesociation. Mr. Spencer was a son of Colonel J. S. Spencer and a brother of Mr. T. A. Spencer. He married Miss Bessie Vaughan, of Charlotte county.

President Gilman to Lecture Here.

The Richmond College committee to secure a lecturer for the course of lectures delivered there each May under the James Thomas lecture endowment have been so fortunate as to secure President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University. His subject will be "An Historical and Geographical Study of the Mediterranean Sea." The distinguished gentleman will be here on May 3d, 4th, and 5th, and deliver three lectures.

Damages for a Switchman.

[By telegraph to the Dispatch.]

Lansing, Mich., April 16.—The Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of a lower court against the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan Railway Company, awarding William Ragon, an employee, damages for injuries received on that road while switching cars on a defective side-track. In its decision the court demed the contention of the milroad that it owes no duty to its employees to make its side-tracks perfect.

A GRAVE CRISIS. estly represent. of robbery far berry, and should refused to it. And dinasted to it. And

CEDENTED IN ITS EFFECTS. lysed-No Like Situation in History.

A Worse at Hand.

LONDON, April 16 .- Daily the effects of the Durham coal-miner's strike, which was usugurated on the 12th of March last, are becoming more apparent. The stocks of fuel at works which have depended upon the Durham mines for their supply are either entirely exhausted or approaching the Durham mines for their supply are either entirely exhausted or approaching the vanishing point. Never in the course of the history of trade and industry in the north of England has there been so grave a criss. It is impossible to correctly estimate the number of men who have been thrown out of work by the strike of the miners. Next week not a furnace producing Cleveland pig-iron will be at work. This situation of affairs is unprecedented in the history of the business. During March the make of Cleveland pig was only 60,449 tons, a decrease of 50,234 tons on the previous month and of 64,944 on the corresponding month of last year. The make of hematite, basic, and other kinds was 53,339 tons, a decrease of 34,212 tons on February and of 48,662 tons on the preceding March. The total make was only 113,786 tons, a decrease of 85,136 tons on February and of 113,656 tons on the preceding March. On April 15th the stocks in store of Cleveland pig amounted to 103,066 tons, a decrease of 20,550 tons; the total stocks of Cleveland being 243,159 tons, a decrease of 43,659 tons on February.

ALKRADY MUCH SUFFERING. ALREADY MUCH SUFFERING.

Albeady Much suffains.

Among the miners themselves and their familes there is much suffering, and many of them are depending upon charity.

At West Hartlepool, in Durham, 1,200 men have been discharged from the steelworks, and many of their families are without food or fuel except that furnished by the town council and the poor-law guardians. But, in order to avoid the disconfranchisement of electors, this relief will soon have to be discontinued.

The miners are said to be firm in their determination not to accept any reduction in their wages, but at a ballot recently taken as to whether they should return to work on the masters' terms, about 3,090 of the strikers did not vote. Whether or not the men would return to work under some compromise is not known, for the only point which the ballot settled was not to return to work at the reduction proposed by the coal-mine owners.

NO SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT.

In some strikes against masters individual mine-owners have been known to concede the demands of their men for the sake of the present profits to be made, but no such danger threatens in Durham, because, as a matter of fact, it is conceded by everybody, save the miners, that no colliery-owner in Durham could possibly work his colliery at a profit and pay the wages demanded by the mea.

Meanwhile the isituation shows no sign of improvement. On the other hand every indication points to a struggle that will be memorable in the annals of English labor movements.

The Eighty Thousand.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

The Dispatch asks: "What has become of the 80,000 Alliance men of Virginia?"
A short while ago they were standing with bending body and eager ear, listen. A short while ago they were stauding with bending body and eager ear, listening to catch some sound of the rumbling thunder of Democratic indignation at the wrongs of the people, to hear some protest against the insolent and ruthless trampling under foot of their rights and liberties by soulless corporations and tyrannical trusts, but now they are sitting in the ashes of disappoint ment like the patriarchal old gen tleman from the Land of Lud when he "sat astonished seven days" listening to the speeches of Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and some-body else the blatherskite, attributing his afflictions to false causes and doing nothing to relieve them. The words of these men fell from silver tongues and flowed in golden numbers, but they "darkened counsel" and were nothing worth, for "fine words butter no parsnips." But the complaints of Job were heard at last, and relief came when he had rejected the counsel of these "miserable comforters," after exclaiming in bitter irony: "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you!"

If the Disparch thinks that this picture looks like third-partyism the answer is that it looks still more like truth, and the

looks like third-party sen the answer is that it looks still more like truth, and the more's the pity. "The 80,000," but not all of them, are for principles before declaration that "there's nothing in a name," and value party only as an instrumentality for carrying out their principles in legislation. When they behold, as in Kansas last fall, the virgin (?) daughter of Democracy clasped in the fool embrace of reprobate Republicanism for the purpose of defeating the Alliance, their love of party is not increased. When they know that their votes and influence gave to the Democratic party the popular branch of the national Legislature by an overwhelming majority in the reasonable hope and expectation that at least their most conservative demand for free silver—the standard money of the Constitution—would be complied with, and then see their servants nating between their demand and the counter demand of their plutocratic oppressors, and many of them making the most strenuous efforts to side-track this question, their confidence in the party of their first love is not strengthened. The party that undertakes to side-track the known will of the people will itself be side-tracked. Those who create the necessity for a Third party; I am, individually, opposed to third-partyism, and for this reason fight with all my might against such action of the Democratic party as may give rise to the necessity for it. Smothered wrongs in a party, or side-tracked rights of the people in the interests of the money power, will destroy it more effectually than open divisions on questions of policy or choice of candidates. The way to keep a party strong is to keep it bold for the right. The way to keep it right is to stand by its principles rather than its organization, and compel the organization to obey the will of the sovereign people, for whom and by whom parties and government exist. The average indgment of the people is the highest tribunal on earth, and to it all things must bow. It is a far safer guide than the single judgment of the product of the favored few, not as the reward of greater industry or superior management on their part, but as the result of their persons, but, with this diffe

"What has become of the 80,000 Alliance man?" They are pondering the problems of government and reaching conclusions. And one of them is that the mancial question is the great overshadowing question of the hour, and tariff reform is a great issue because it embraces a large part of this question. They have found that the tariff is a laz when for revenue only and a theft when for any other purpose, and that the greatest enemies of the laborer and producer are not in foreign lands, but here. They have found that things may be as cheap as you please, but if the opportunity and capacity are taken from them to ears the money to buy it will avail them nothing. They have found that taxes and interest on bonds consume the net income of labor, and that this condition must last as long as the policy of dear money and cheap products continues. They have found that taxes, salarics, and bonds and interest call for the quantity of the products of labor required to estile them; and that as young

THE WYOMING WAR. London

ON MAKING FIGHT. Leader a Young Methodist Preacher

of Fighting Fame. [By telegraph to the Dispatch.] CHICAGO, April 16.—The Inter-Ocean ha this dispatch regarding the rustler move-

ment in the Northwest: Cheyenne, Wyo., April 16.— To-day's news from Johnston county predicts another outbreak. The rustlers are greatly excited, and very bitter against the cattlemen, who are now prisoners at Fort McKinney, whom they threaten to lynch if they can capture them. The prisources are to be moved to Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City. Colonel Van Horne has been warned that his troops will be attacked en route. He is preparing for a serious engagement. The attack if made, is almost certain to be a sanguinary one. The rustlers number over 1,000, and are well armed with Winchesters and six-shooters.

THE RUSTLERS' LEADER.

The leader of the rustlers is M. A. Rider, a young Mothodist preacher. He is the very incarnation of a warrior, and has the ability, dash, and magnetism to quality him for the most bazardous expedition. He possesses the absolute confidence of his followers. He is brusque in manner, and quotes Scripture to his men! with potent effect. As a fighter he has already won his spurs. He can ride like a centaur, and shoots with the skill of Dr. Carver. The rustlers regard him as a god, and invincible in a fight.

Touching the Wyoming "war" situation, a

last week to witness a scene which he will never forget. The day was clear, bright, and besutiful, and the sixteen windows of the Police Court had been thrown open in order to admit the gentle breezes, which were lightly whisking over the sawdast-covered floor. Court was just over and the perspirative odors so characteristic of the place had floated out into unknown space. Up near the high seat of the Justice were gathered a small party, consisting of the Expounder of Equity, his venerable and corpulent right-hand bower. Sergeant Thomas, and the facile scribe of the Disparca. The theme which was agitating the group and causing the Justice to emit great mouthfuls of tobacco pince in first one direction and then another was "politics." Justice John was comparing the relative strength of his various opponents in Clay and Marshall wards, and as he rested his head upon his hands (his elbows being upon the lawyers' bench), he looked even tragic. The Sergeant occupied the tail and easy chair which his Honor so completely fills while court is going on, and the soperific pencil-pusher waded, with a distant gleam in his eye, through the docket of the day's proceedings. It has long been an established fret that the chair, which was at that time occupied by the Bergeant, fits Justice John quite well, but that it was too fragile for a being of such dimensions as the 250-pound exchequer of the court contains. However, just as long as the Sergeant kept down his mirth there appeared to be no cause for apprehension. But this he could not do long at a time. And the apparently inattentive news-gatherer realized that if the Sergeant did not change his seat there would be a calamity. Politics raged. The pulses of the little crowd indicated that the Crutchfield sentiment had reached fever-heat. In one of the Sergeant's wild and frantic gesticulations there was a convulsion of laughter and then a mighty crash. The very rafters of that auspicious temple of justice shook and quivered. Meanwhile the reporter exploded, and his Honor's ey

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

New York, April 16.—The Chamber of Commerce to-night gave a banquet to Whitelaw Reid, as an evidence of their appreciation of his efforts in behalf of American commerce while Minister to France. In the course of his after-dinner speech Mr. Reid said:

"And now, Mr. President, I wish, if not to discharge, at least to acknowledge my heaviest obligation. I wish to tender my best thanks to my profession, the press. (By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

to discharge, at least to acknowledge my heaviest obligation. I wish to tender my best thanks to my profession, the press, for the uniform and considerate kindness with which it has treated me, without distinction of party and without exception. This was as it ought to be, for a Minister in a foreign nation, representing his whole country, is entitled to its whole support or his immediate recail. But in my case there has been a spontaneity about it and a generosity alike from old friends and old enemies which touch me to the heart's core.

"If there has been any success at the Paris Legation in the past three years to warrant this great kindness of the press and this distinguished honor your chamber now bestows, it is due first of all to Benjamin Harrison and James G. Blaine. They determined their policy and stuck to it. They gave me their instructions, and then gave inquestioning confidence and support, and leit me a free hand. The man who under these circumstrates cannot do good work, has no good "Poetry," said James wintcomb Raigs at the Coates House yesterday, "is not mere meter and diction. Faultless rythm and learned forms of words are a 50rt of poetry which may be likened to a woman who is beautiful and dazzles, but may not necessarily have a heart. She thrills and bewitches. We say she is splendid and all that but those who look beneath the surhand. The man who under these circum-stances caunot do good work, has no good

Apprahensi u a; Coal Creek. KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 16 .- The trouble KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 16.—The trouble at Goal Creek continues. The firing on the troops by miners has probably brought about the long-impending crisis. Camp Anderson's telegraph operator. Maddox, is missing, and a hint was dropped by the miners some days ago that the troops and convicts would have to go when the leaves came out. All the miners have quit work and yesterday were seen conversing excitedly in groups. The mines pay off to-day, and the troops will also get their monthly allowances. This means a lively time for the miners, and the troops fear another conflict. be clothed in popular form. It must appeal to all who have not the genius of appreciation.

"I had rather write something that will make some big-hearted man or tender woman say. That ain't fine, but it's mighty true,' than write some gem of rhythm and diction. I try to write what the people want. I always abide by their indgment. It's pretty hard, sometimes, when you spring something on which you have wrought for weeks and months and think will hit 'em hard, and then have it all fall like a ball of mud. I have no especial favorite among my pieces, and do not know that the public has. What pleases one may not please another.

"I spend my time about haif and halt reading and writing. I have published three volumes in two years and have another nearly ready.

"Yes, I have had considerable experience with the international copyright question, but never studied the law of the thing. By the way, I suppose that you know I once studied law. My father was a lawyer and wanted me to follow in his footsteps. I made a most brilliantly successful failure of it, and have left it religiously alone ever since.

"Who is the greatest living American poet: I do not believe we have one who infilis in all particulars the requirements of the demand. I do not believe that the poets of an epoch can be properly called the poets of an epoch can be properly called the poets of an epoch can be properly called the poets of an epoch can be properly called the poets of the war are over, and martial poetry does not thrill us now except in a reminiscent way. I do not believe that the poets of the country and of the world leads along the flower-strew paths of peace, and not up the red, rugged lights of war. For that reason I believe the American poet is to be born.

"Chords have been struck which find a universal response and American poets have had their busts placed in Westminster Abbey beside the father of English and

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

Havana, April 16.—During the evening service at the Church San Nicolas, Thursday, a terrific explosion occurred at the church door. No great damage was done that the church door. church door. No great damage was done to the church, and nobody was burt, but the priests and worshippers dispersed in a panic. Nothing of this kind has ever be-fore occurred in Cuba, but fragments of metal found demonstrate that Anarchist methods have reached the Spanish colo-

The Massachusetts House yesterday passed solid fixing ten hours as a day's work for railroad

employees.

Rear-Admiral George Z. Belknap has been assigned to duty as president of the Board of Inspection and Survey at Washington.

Fourth-class postmasters were yesterday appointed as follows: Virginia—G. A. Tapscott, at Contenary; A. R. Thomas, at Madison Courthouse.

Creil J. Karsner, appraiser at the port of Balti-more, and it is understood that Dr. Butler will be appointed to the vacancy. Colonel Truman A. Merriman, one of the best-known newspaper men of New York, died sud-denly restorday in the city named. He was a member of the Forty-ninth Congress.

The Arkaneas-River Packet Company's steamer Joe Peters sank in the Arkaneas river about torty miles south of Garretson's Landing yesterday. The vessel, with all its cargo, is a total loss.

Chief-Engineer Charles E. Devlin, United States navy, who was placed on the retired list six days ago, died suddonly at his residence, in Washington city, yesterday from an attack of apoplexy. [New York Tribune.]
Oh, there was dashing Rudyard Kipling, who came out of the East.

apoplexy.

A dispatch to the St. James Gazette, London, from Dublin, says the McCarthytie party has been completely battered to pieces, and that it has split into four sections, one headed by Timothy Healy and the second by John Dillon and William O'Brien. The third wing is known as the Neutrals, while the fourth consists of Justin McCarthy and his son.

McCarthy and his son.

The London Daily News says, touching the Itale-American agreement: "There has been no diplomatic triumph for Italy or humiliation for America. The latter proved harself strong enough to refuse redress, and has now proved nerself still stronger by spontaneously odering reparation. No sane being can doubt that the offer was dictated solely by a sense of right."

The langely westerday of the steel selections.

reparation. No same being can doubt that the offer was dictated solely by a sense of right."

The launch yesterday of the steel sidewheel steamer Lancaster for the Weems line as the ship-yards of the Maryland Steel Company, at Sparrow's Point near Baltimore, attracted an unusual amount of attention, owing to the fact that it was the first versel above the grade of a tug-toot which had gone off the ways at the great plant mentioned, which is destined to be in the not very remote future one of the most important steel ship-yards in the world.

The post-office appropriation bill was completed Friday by the House Committee on Post-Offices and will be reported to the House in a few days. Its aggregate of appropriations is in the neighborhood of \$80,00,000. The committee included one item in the bill which the Postmaster-General did not estimate for, and that is \$100,004 for special railroad facilities. This is to defray the expense of what is known as the tast mail from New York and Boston to Tampa, Fis., to connect with West Indian Ships. The item has been in appropriation bills for fourteen years, but this year the Postmaster-General omitted it from his estimates. The committee decided to provide for the service, nevertheless. The last appropriation bill also appropriated altonited it from his estimates. The committee decided to provide for the service, nevertheless. The last appropriation bill also appropriated and the year the committee provides that whenever any two of the following Cabinate officers agree that the books are needed they shall be purchased: The Attorney-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Postmaster-General.

The London Truss, commenting upon the set-

Still we gladly waded through'em all nor showed our inward pain.
Till a stirtling word which blanched our cheeks across the ocean came;
"To-day R. Kipling will be married," was all the cable sald,
But still these short and simple words made strong men bow the head. The London Truss, commenting upon the settlement of the question in dispute betwee Italy and the United States, says: "Upon great Christian anniversary like Good Friday to often difficult to find in the records of even anything that very distinctly shows the influence of Christianity upon international conduct. Tday, invever, we have to chronicle what is, least, one of the mest benign and gracious found diplomatic action. Thus is the amicable see

THOSE UNRULY RUSTLERS INSIST

The Tobseco Trade and Its Needs.

The Tobseco Trade and Its Needs.

[For the Dispatch.]

The increased sales of loose tobacco are beginning to make a very marked difference in the retail business of our city. Every day there are paid off at some of the five warehouses large amounts of money to plauters, some of whom have never sold on this market, and others who are only returning to it after a long lapse of years.

This is good for the tobacco planter and good for the market and merchant, with whom imuch money is left in purchase of sundries. The change from the old mode of selling leaf in the hogshead and by sample exclusively almost has brought about activity and a largely increased sale of tobacco, particularly in Virginia and North Carolina brights. A number of new tobacco-buyers are being added to our market and permanent population, and warehousemen and other dealers are now earnestly seeking an onening in the Richmond sales, and with the beginning of another season there will be numerous accessions to the trade.

now earnestly seeking an opening in the Richmond sales, and with the beginning of another season there will be numerous accessions to the trade.

There is at this moment a pressing need for more prive-room, for handling leaf-to-bacco. Such factories should be built by our capitalists at the earliest moment and as convenient as possible to the ware-houses and Exchange. The advance in the tobacco business demands more room. There are several parties now inquiring for warehouse-room in which to sell to-bacco, which means a greater growth than even that experienced in 1891 to 1892 season. There have been every day sales sence last July at from two to five warehouses daily.

A well-supported and established tobacco journal attests the importance of the market of Richmond.

The number of visitors from other markets, drawn by the loose-sales system, shows a constant increase.

Our men of means could scarcely do better than to interest themselves in the tobacco market, that in so many ways adds constantly to our city's and State's property.

There is room for the employment of

adds constantly to our city's and State's property.

There is room for the employment of much more additional capital at a good profit in the business. There are competent, trustworthy, and live parties who need a combination with capital on a safe and paying business basis.

The tobacco trade is developing itself again, but needs every encouragement.

Tobacco is brought now to our door at lowest rates direct from the planter, and is sold openly at auction on the floor, so that the tobacco is all gotten at first warehouse hands, and the market has the advantage in this respect. Formerly tobacco vantage in this respect. Formerly tobacco passed through many hands before getting here.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

In these days, when so much rubbish is written concerning "progress" and the New South, a perusal of the following penpicture of the men whose example we are bidden to follow may prove instructive, if not interesting. The writer is a northern man and a kepublican, and may be supposed to know what he is writing about.

W. H. P.

(Argenaut, San Francisco, Cal., April 4, 1892.)

(Argenaut, San Francisco, Cal., April 4, 1892.)

"As for the Harvard men who have iumped on President Eliot they had better learn modesty from a perusal of the history of their forefathers. There was good in the persecutors of Roger Williams and the followers of John Endicott; but the good was buried under a mass of evil mindedness which is almost without parallel in history. There never was in any country so bigoted, so cruel, so selfish, so mean, so narrow a race as the founders of New England. Claiming to have fied in search of religious liberty, they proscribed it in their new home with a relentless vigor which Alva might have envied. Setting themselves up as enemies stole the lands and the daughters of the Indians, and cut their throats. Claiming to be moral. They made laws and held trials which no modern newspaper would dare to print. They forbade work or travel on Sunday under penalty of the stocks, but they supplied buccaneers with provisions, powder, and arms. They preached the Gospel, but hanged the witches. They professed humanity, buc carried on the slave-trade, in spite of the protests of Virginia. They prayed to God, but bored hot irons through Quakers' tonenes.

ants of the Puritans responsible for mis-deeds which were largely the fault of the draw public attention to the fault

[Kpoch.]

Insurance Examiner: Are you engaged in any dangerous business?
Applicant (hesitatingly): Well-er-not just at present, sir; but, if I'm alive, I'm going to make a try of elopin' with my best girl to-night. Ingentous Youngster.

Mother: Don't shake the cat like that; she may bite you. Promising Kid: Well, mamma, I heard patell Mr. Smith last night that he dropped \$20 in the kitty, and I should like to get it.

[Woburn Daily City Press.]
A tannery trust is the latest we hear,
Bold Britons are banding tegether;
As they've bought the control of our market for
beer.

So now they would corner our leather. But against their brave scheme we may fear

leady pit
The sharp business traits of our tanners;
British gold is no match for a keen Yankee As their brawn is no mate for manners

and so we predict with a confident pride That whenever the trading commences, the British investor'll be stripped of his hide To embellish some Yauk-tanuer's fences.

JUST

As They Should Be.

Those HOMESPUN and CHEVIOT

SUITS which we advertised and are so stylish this season have brought a class of trade to our store that never bought ready-to-wear clothes before. They were charmed with the make and sur-Fourth.
No. 12 Governor street, between Main and Franklin.
No. 800 Main street, corner Eighth.
No. 820 Broad street, between Eighth and prised to see how perfectly we could fit them; and you can imagine hew de-lighted they were to see how much they could save by buying them ready-made. They try them on—they fit—they buy It's a fact that our clothes are properly FOR RENT,

made and are sure to give satisfaction. No falling off of the buttons, no shrinking, no ripping, no changing of color.
Good Suits at \$10. They are serviceable and good-looking in light, medium, and dark shades. You don't run any chances in buying 'em. We are responsible. Then the better qualities. Well, it's sure no tailor can make 'em prettier. A little investigation will prove it— \$12.50

to \$25. FOR THE BOYS.

SPRING SUITS in all

shades and shapes.
A good SUIT for \$2, \$3, or \$4 that will fit and look well.
Finer SUITS made from the richest and most stylish materials, \$5 to \$10.
You save money if you buy them from 112 BASE-BALL OUTFIT with each CHILD'S SUIT.

BURK'S CLOTHING HOUSE

MANUFACTURING CLOTHIERS,

TAILORS, AND FURNISHERS,

916 BAST MAIN STREET.

RICELY-PURNISHED ROOMS



HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE.

The trustees will elect a PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE at their meeting on JUNE 21st next. Applications may be addressed to RICHARD MCLLWAIRE, President, ap 13-1w

Hampdon-Sidney, Va.

SUMMER RESORTS RAWLEY SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

SUMMER HEALTH RESORT.

TO RENT

AHOUSE?

Look at This List.

DWELLINGS.

No. 113 south Second street, 6 rooms and bath; 1200 per year. No. 213 south Second street, 6 rooms and bath; 1200 per year. No. 211 north Third street, 7 rooms; \$200 per

STORES.

OFFICES.

For Colored Tenants.

FOR RENT.

STORES.

No. 214 south Seventh etteet, opposite the Union depot. H. SELDON TAYLOR & SON, ap 17-1t corner Eleventh and Bank streets.

No. 1813 east Main street. No. 23 Twelfth street, betw

DWELLINGS,

FOR RENT.
DESIRABLE STORES.

FOR RENT, NICE NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE; store-room up and down stairs; city water in the house near Ch-borano Park. Hent, 6130 a year. Apply to 3130, corner Thirty-second and Broad.

STORES,

DENOON, TUPPER & CO.,

- Bowling Green avenue, 5 rooms, new

No. 12 south Adams street No. 505 north Fenth sires No. 630 north Seventh street No. 918 east Leigh street. No. 903 east Broad street No. 393 west Main street; No. 2815 east Grace street No. 2716 east Grace street No. 2714 east Marshall; \$1. No. 726 west Marshall; \$1. No. 1404 Ashland street; No. 402 north Twenty-special street.

No. 1531 west Marshall; No. 2618 east Clay street, No. 618 north Third street No. 2809 O street; \$10 pe No. 2809 O street; \$10 pe No. 2809 east Leigh street No. 125 Reservor; \$10 pe SMALLER HOUSIS, \$77.) Call for PRINTED RENT, 'Phone 534. OR BENT

No. 913 Leigh street, Tenth, with ten rooms, ra oms, &c. No. 523 Fifth street, berr

Frace, with five rooms.

H. SELDON TAYLOR as ap 17-1t corner Eleventh and Bank a YOU WANT

STORES. DWELLINGS OFFICES

FURNISHED HOUSE IN ASSILAN

ap 17-1t FOR RENT.

H. A. M'CURDY

1212 Main street.

By N. W. Bowe. Real Estate and Louis.

No. — Bowling Green avenue, o rooms, new souse; \$120 per year.
No. 618 Mosby street, 6 rooms; \$120 per year.
No. — Park avenue extension, near Lee nonument; \$120 per year.
No. 620 Mosby street, 6 rooms; \$120 per year.
No. — east Leign street, 9 rooms and modern onveniences; \$360 per year.
No. 612 Mosby street, 5 rooms; \$108 per year.
No. 219 south Pine street; \$200 per year.
No. 313 north Third street; 7 rooms; \$200 per year. FOR RENT-DWELLINGS. to. 311 east Main street; soul 1512 west Cary street, 7 rooms, city No. 311 east Main street; mag. Also, many other and cheaper is settions of the city.

SPECIAL—A FIRST-CLASS AN CATED FLAT, with 8 rooms; close Escides the above, I have several STORES on Main, Broad, Garagnet, and other streets.

d other streets. Inil or send for NEW "PRINTED L

LOR RENT.

No. 2409 east Main street; at \$180 per year. No. 1503 west Leigh street; at \$240 per year. No. 313 west Main street; at \$309 per year. No. 412 norts Third street; at \$17 a month.

ap 17-1t corner Bank and Ele FOR RENT,

No. 740 north Ninth street; \$120 per year.
No. 916 Moore street; \$9 per month.
No. 9 Creek street; \$5 per month.
No. 737 north Second street; \$5 per month.
No. 6 east Charity street; \$5 per month.
No. 916 Abugai street; \$5 per month.
No. 1014 east Byrl street; \$8.50 per month.
ap 17-1t DWELLINGS, STORES,

ap 17-1t FOR RENT. No. 1310 Rose street; \$225 No. 405 coat Carnal street; No. 404 coat Leigh street; No. 127 west Carp street; No. 1310 west Carp street; No. 2204 coat Broad street;

FOR RENT.

We are instructed to give EXTRA INDUCEMENTS in the way of low rates, repairs, possession, &c., to secure tenants at once for the following:

No. Location, &c. to secure tenants at once for the following:

101 Third street; 3-STORY BRICK 10, 1313 Ross street; BOARDING-HOUSE 14, 14919 Leigh near Ninth; 3 stories 10, 1916 east Franklin; very cheap 10, 112 Washington; only \$12.50. 10, 1 No. 3000 north Twenty-eigh No. 2820 east Graco; \$1: No. 1220 east Marshall; \$1 No. 708 north Fourth sires No. 700 Catherine street; FOR BENT.

Several UNEXPIRED THE RATES, STORES, OFFICES, HALLS, SHOPS, &c. Call for RENT-LIST.

J. THOMPSON BROWN & CO., ap 17-1t

1113 Main street. FOREENT, THAT VERYLAND AND BANDSOME STORE Seast Main street. It is a stand that ated for any kind of business and to be seen to be appreciated. Cattain to you about it.

"Phone 534.

ap 17-Su, Wasu3t 1113 cast M

No. 311 Broad street, between Third and FOR RENT. -\$400 PER ANNU FOR RENT, THAT NEW, AT &

TRACTIVE TWO-STORY STORE No. 1807 east Main stree above; six rooms; new and mot-reasonable. Phone 534. FOR RENT, DESIRABLE

on first and second flours
FLATS, Fifth and Cary streets; als
FLAT, second floor; modern impor-fantor's attendance. Street
ap 17820 1014 M FOR RENT, THE ROOMS street, contribute and having the rest least further than the rest

ap 17-15 FOR RENT, LARGE STORE No. 1433 cast Main sir stories and cellar. Good stand for or retail business. Will be remarked.

Phone 220.

FOR RENT, A BEAUTIFUL
to offer for rent as a summer resultance or boarding-house, a MOST DESIRABLE AND ATTRACT
TIVE SUMMER HOME, about one and a quarter
miles from Greenwood depot, Virginia. The
welling, which is brick, contains about 15
rooms; will be partly intraished. Ice-house full
to ice and a good garden is minded. Location
unsurpassed. A rare opportunity to the proper
party. For full patticulars apply to
J. B. ELAM & CO.,
ap 17-Su&W2t

1113 Main street. FOR RENT, No. 102 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, one door low Frankin street. A next and contraction OWELJING, with detached tinches of 202,30 parameter. (ASALLA WILLIAM ap 17-1t CABELL a

FOR RENT, TWO ROOMS ING A LARGE STORAGE-ROOM.

FOR RENT, BRICK HOUSES Nos. 523 and 604 north Eighth street Sach six rooms, besides bath and storet with modern conveniences. Presentation Market Apply 12

FOR RENT, FLAT, CORNER